

MINISTER RESIGNS; HIS WIFE MAY SUE

The Rev. A. Peter Tulp Quits
Christ Church, Hackensack,
Unexpectedly.

LETTER SAID TO FIGURE

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 21.—The Rev. A. Peter Tulp, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Hackensack, since October, 1914, has tendered his resignation to take effect immediately. The letter was received by the vestrymen a few days ago, but it did not contain any explanation of the rector's unexpected step.

The resignation has been accepted. This fact was made public today by William J. Pader, senior warden of the church.

No sooner was this information divulged than the further fact became known that William B. Mackay, Jr., rector of the church, had been elected to succeed Mr. Tulp. One of Mackay's most attractive young women will be the correspondent in the case, it was said, but Mrs. Tulp has promised the girls mother not to name her in the divorce papers unless the Chancery court orders otherwise.

Strange to say, the mother, finding a lengthy letter to her daughter, hurried with it to the Christ Church rectory and handed it to Mrs. Tulp. This letter, now in the possession of Mrs. Tulp, is said to refer to a trip made to South Norwalk, Conn., in the early part of June.

It then dawned upon a near relative of Mrs. Tulp that about June 9 or 10 the rector had had his wife that he had received a telegram from South Norwalk asking him to give a lecture there on the work of Ballington Booth and the Volunteers of America. The young rector in the case was visiting at the Connecticut town at the time.

Rector Tulp, who is still in the Catskills, presiding for a part of the summer over the parish at Ontonagon Park, got a vacation and left Hackensack two weeks ago for the mountains. His wife's lawyer, according to statements made today, wrote to him that Mrs. Tulp had decided to sue for divorce.

The rector wrote back, the lawyer said, making denials and questioning whether there was proof of any wrongdoing on his part.

Mr. Tulp is 36 years old. He was graduated from Rutgers University at New Brunswick in 1904 and was ordained the same year. His first charge was the First Reformed Church of Hackensack, where he first met his wife, then Miss Anna L. Behrens, a daughter of John Behrens.

In 1906 he was made pastor of the New York Avenue Reformed Church at Newark and remained there two years. The young minister joined the Episcopal Church in 1908 and became curate of St. Paul's Church, Englewood. When the Rev. Dr. W. H. Holley retired as rector emeritus of Christ Church after thirty-five years service Mr. Tulp came here to succeed him.

The couple have three children, who are now with their mother at Asbury Park.

50 YEARS ON NEW HAVEN ROAD

Riley E. Phillips Has Been a Locomotive Engineer Since 1865.

Riley E. Phillips celebrated on Sunday last the completion of fifty years of continuous service on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. As the ranking engineer he received many congratulations from officers and fellow employees.

Mr. Phillips, who is 63 years old, served in the army and at its close entered the employ of the New Haven road as a fireman. In 1868 he became an engineer, and since that time he has run every type of locomotive in the company's service and has handled some of the fastest express trains on the line. At present he takes the Bankers Express from New Haven to the Grand Central Terminal and returns to New Haven with the Keene Express.

In his years as an engineer Mr. Phillips has had one or two narrow escapes. On December 27, 1885, the depot platform at Pelhamville, N. Y., was lifted by a hurricane and thrown across the tracks, derailed the Owl train and throwing the engine down a ninety-five foot embankment. The fireman was killed, but Mr. Phillips escaped with slight injuries.

Mr. Phillips is married and lives in New Haven. One of his sons is claims attorney for the railroad company for the State of Connecticut, and another is in Bowdoin College. His daughter is the wife of F. E. Bergin, a lawyer.

FINANCE INQUIRY ON TO-DAY.

Joint Legislative Committee Will Start Its Work Here.

ALBANY, July 21.—The joint legislative committee appointed to investigate New York city finances will meet at the Hotel Lorraine in New York city at 11 o'clock to-morrow to begin its work. It is expected that Senator Elinor R. Brown of Watertown will be elected chairman. The Finance Commission will resume its inquiry at Blackwell's Island to-morrow.

TRADE ACCEPTANCES RATE.

New Discount Figure Is Decided on by Reserve Bank.

Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York yesterday decided on a special rate of discount on trade acceptances which is somewhat lower than the rate on other commercial paper. This rate was submitted to the Federal Reserve Board at Washington for approval. It will probably be acted upon by the board at to-day's meeting.

The board of directors of the New York institution spent a large part of the session at their meeting yesterday in discussion of the new trade acceptances, which is expected will do much to encourage the use of two name commercial paper in business transactions.

HOBOKEN JITNEY LAW HELD UP

Many Appear For and Against Ordinance Regulating Carriers.

The ordinance regulating the jitneys in Hoboken, which had a public hearing yesterday before the Commissioners in the Chamber in the City Hall, Hoboken, was put over for one week.

WILSON READY TO ACT IN MEXICAN PROBLEM NOW

Conditions Worse Since His Last Warning Note, U. S. Investigator Reports—Carranza's Capture of Naco Will Lower First Chief's Prestige.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—It is understood that upon the despatch of the German note President Wilson will again turn his attention to affairs in Mexico.

The President's proclamation of June 2 in which he enjoined the factions to compose their differences or the United States would be compelled "within a very short time" to take steps to right affairs in Mexico had little or no effect on the situation. Military operations have been extended, several big battles have been fought and economic conditions in the republic have grown worse instead of better.

A report on conditions in Mexico just made to the Secretary of War by Gen. Devol, who visited the republic to survey the situation with a view to affording relief to the civil population through the shipment of Red Cross supplies, has made a profound impression on the authorities.

Gen. Devol's report shows that Mexico is in a desperate plight and that there is little or no hope for alleviation of the sufferings of the people as long as the present military operations continue. It is understood that portions of the report are of a sensational character. The parts made public demonstrate that the military chiefs are running things with a high hand in Mexico and that they are levying tribute at will.

"Conditions are undoubtedly most acute in sections of the country that are constantly being occupied and reconquered by contending forces," wrote Gen. Devol. "This applies in great force to Mexico city and the surrounding country, to San Luis Potosi and to the country in the vicinity of Saltillo, Monclova and Paredon."

Ship Food to Get Gold. Gen. Devol reported that large quantities of food had been sent out of Mexico and the assumption is that these shipments were made in order that the factions might obtain gold. Gen. Devol informed the Secretary of War that both Gen. Hernandez and Gen. Villa prohibited the purchase of food supplies in Mexico.

"The reason given," wrote Gen. Devol, "was that the food in Mexico is required to feed the Mexican soldiers. The real reason, in my opinion, is that there is a military export tax, or in other words a charge on all exportations amounting to the northern border to \$100 to \$500 for each car that crosses the border. This money is paid direct to the military leaders. There are still large quantities of food supplies assembled in various parts of Mexico and held by the military authorities and not permitted to reach the people."

While in Mexico Gen. Devol conferred with many natives, all of whom testified to the sufferings of the people as a whole. Summing up his observations Gen. Devol wrote:

"At present there may not be any actual cases of starvation in Mexico. The Mexican people can live on little or nothing and when driven to it can subsist for some time on cactus and other plants. There is in nearly every part of Mexico destitution and constant misery."

"People outside of the military factions subsist only by suffering and only when permitted to do so by the military leaders. All commercial supplies and industries are exploited for the benefit of the military. Outside of the political and physical conditions in Mexico there appears to be no future for adequate relief even if the American people would contribute for this purpose."

"This, however, they have done only to a very limited extent to this date." A statement was issued by the Carranza agency to-day in which it was announced that Gen. Gonzalez had only temporarily abandoned Mexico city, that he had left everything in good order there and that as soon as he had crushed the enemy at Pachuca he would return to the capital.

Trouble Over Naco Fight.

Occupation of Naco, in the State of Sonora, Mexico, by Carranza troops in violation of an agreement entered into by the factions at the instance of the United States declaring Naco to be neutral territory may involve Carranza in difficulties with the Washington government.

As a result of the invasion of Naco, which is just across the border from Naco, Ariz., Gen. Villa through his agency in Washington has requested Secretary Lansing to prohibit the importation of arms and other munitions to Mexico at that point. Secretary Lansing was formally advised to-day by Secretary Garrison of Carranza's violation of Naco's neutrality.

Secretary Lansing will make sharp representations to Carranza on the subject at once. Officials take it for granted that the First Chief will offer apologies, evacuate the town and make reparation. If he should fail to do this it is admitted that a serious situation would result.

Naco was made neutral territory by

TWO FIREMEN INDICTED.

Inquiry Had to Do With Looting of Loft Afterward Burned.

Two members of the New York Fire Department were indicted yesterday by an additional Grand Jury, which filed true bills with Judge Crain of General Sessions charging them with burglary in the third degree and grand larceny in the first degree in connection with the burning of a loft building. The investigation which resulted in these indictments is said to involve at least a score of other firemen who, it is alleged, stole goods from lofts and then set fire to the buildings to hide the robbery.

The men indicted are John Ferrick and William Maloney of Hook and Ladder Truck 20, at 154 Mercer street. The fire which led to their arrest occurred on the morning of June 25 at 149 Mercer street, opposite the fire house. Ferrick was arrested yesterday and held in \$5,000 bail. Maloney is on his vacation, but his counsel promised to have him in court within twenty-four hours.

CHECK COLLECTION SYSTEM.

Clearing House Votes to Establish New Department.

Members of the New York Clearing House voted yesterday in favor of the measure for the establishment of a collection department for checks drawn on the clearing house. This proposal grew out of the establishment by the Federal Reserve Bank of a system of free collection of out of town checks for its members.

The new collection department of the Clearing House will be of special advantage to the institutions which are not members of the Federal Reserve Bank, particularly the State banks and trust companies. The special committee, an inland exchange consisting of Walter E. Freer, chairman; Charles H. Sablin, and Edward Townsend, drew up the plan for the collection system.

Light Trading in London Markets. London, July 21.—Business on the exchange today was the smallest since the beginning of the exchange last January. It was generally steady under the prevailing sentiment. The old war was a factor. Home rails advanced. South American rails were weaker and foreigners generally were neglected. Canadiana hard-

REPUBLIC STEEL SHOWS PROSPERITY

\$1,000,000 Profit for Six Months Expected to Result in Dividend.

BIG INCREASE IN ORDERS

The Republic Iron and Steel Company in its report issued yesterday for the six months ended June 30, 1915, shows the remarkable change that has come over the steel industry since the first of the year. Without reflecting the

effect of its war orders for the product of its new blast plant, which began to operate in June, the company reports for the six months a net profit applicable to dividends of \$1,007,503, against \$618,755 in the corresponding six months of last year and \$409,972 in the last six months of last year. This increase in net earnings is in increase of 62 per cent. over the last six months of 1914, despite a reduction of 6 per cent. in average selling price of products shipped.

These earnings are equivalent to an annual rate of 7 per cent. on the preferred stock and 1.62 per cent. on the common. No dividends are now being paid on either stock, the preferred payments having been given up last July. Expectations in the financial district, based on the encouraging report for the half year, are that at the meeting of the directors next month dividend action on the preferred may be looked for.

A statement issued to-night by the Villista agency describes Calles's attack on Naco as "nothing short of murder of the worst character." Enrique C. Llorca, the Villa agent in Washington, has reported the circumstances to Secretary Lansing as follows:

"In view of this act of duplicity by which Gen. Calles will now seek to profit by using Naco as a base for the accumulation of munitions of war and as a rendezvous for the concentration of recruits, I respectfully suggest that the exportation of munitions of war from the American side at Naco be for the time being prohibited, authority for which can be found in the joint resolution of Congress approved March 14, 1912. Such, I am sure, will serve to discourage military operations near the border towns which my Government, like that of the United States, is so anxious to see avoided."

SALAZAR SEEN IN PLOT.

U. S. Agents Believe Captured General Was to Aid Huerta.

EL PASO, July 21.—Agents of the Department of Justice here expressed the opinion to-day that in the arrest of Gen. Jose Ynez Salazar yesterday near Columbus, N. M., another of the alleged Huerta conspirators has fallen into the hands of the United States. Before the arrest of Gen. Salazar was asked where Gen. Salazar was.

"He is in northwestern Chihuahua doing his duty as a soldier and a patriot," Huerta replied. It is expected that Salazar will be taken to Santa Fe for trial on a charge of perjury in connection with his previous indictment for alleged conspiracy to violate American neutrality. He was kept at Columbus to-day under guard of customs inspectors and agents of the Department of Justice.

Salazar said that he crossed into the United States because his forces had been successively beaten by Villa troops until, at the end, each man was forced to shift for himself. Preferring capture in the United States to starvation or capture by Villa rangers in the barren hills of Chihuahua, Salazar said he crossed the line.

Following the capture of Nacogari and Cananea, Sonora, Gen. Calles is reported as leading his Carranza army against Nogales, Sonora, the only border town remaining in the hands of Gov. Maytorena. Nogales was being fortified to-night in expectation of attack to-morrow. Gov. Maytorena has 4,000 troops and a quantity of artillery moved hurriedly from Guaymas to Nogales. Forces reported after the occupation of Cananea that the big mining town had been sacked by the departing Maytorena garrison. Gen. Maytorena's purpose to-day by asserting that the Calles forces shot thirty-two civilians after taking Cananea.

A statement was issued by the Carranza agency to-day in which it was announced that Gen. Gonzalez had only temporarily abandoned Mexico city, that he had left everything in good order there and that as soon as he had crushed the enemy at Pachuca he would return to the capital.

TORREON IS MENACED.

Villa and Obregon Advance Guards in Sharp Clashes.

TORREON, Mexico, July 21.—Sharp fighting between Villa and Obregon advance guards has begun at La Colorado, on the section between Zacatecas and Torreon. Gen. Martin Triana is leading a Carranza cavalry brigade in a flanking attempt at Chihuahua in the same vicinity. He is apparently trying to break past the Villa lines and strike a blow at this city. Triana, until recently, when his loyalty was brought into question, commanded the Villa garrison here.

Gen. Villa ordered the execution of twenty-three trainmen whom he accused of deserting troop trains at the time of the hasty evacuation of Aguascalientes. He also ordered the shooting of Pedro Ligarte, a Spanish cotton buyer, who did not contribute a forced levy of 200,000 pesos.

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Wires to Mexico City Down Again.

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FINAL PLEA MADE FOR GROUT.

District Attorney Cropsy to Sum Up for Prosecutor To-day.

With a burst of eloquence that was in marked contrast to the monotonous analyses of the many items which had gone before, Stephen C. Baldwin late yesterday afternoon wound up his final plea for ex-City Comptroller Edward M. Grout, who is on trial for perjury in Brooklyn.

He had just finished explaining to the jury his reasons for calling as character witnesses a Catholic Bishop, a former Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, a City Comptroller, a President of the Board of Aldermen and a bank president.

"Is a man certified by such as these likely to be corrupt?" Mr. Baldwin demanded. "Is it likely that such a man would commit a corrupt crime? Remember, hearts are breaking in this court room. Come back and say, 'Take him home to his wife and children. God knows he has suffered enough. Let him take up the broken threads of his life, and let this persecution cease.'"

Mr. Baldwin finished at 6:30 P. M. and at 10 o'clock this morning District Attorney Cropsy will begin summing up for the prosecution.

SAYS LIONESS CHEWED HIM.

Patterson Man Sues Teacher for Encephalitis of Pet.

PATERSON, N. J., July 21.—The year-old pet lioness owned by Felix Gould, a school teacher, who lives at 31 North Main street, has turned the First ward into a dangerous jungle, according to Frederick Money, of 159 North First street, who sued Gould for \$500 to-day.

Money says the lioness overtook him on the street and chewed his leg. Gould got the cub, Queenie, in a New York zoo about a year ago and says he brought her up on a nursing bottle, southing her and giving her milk. He will take her to court next week to prove to Judge Delaney that she is a lioness, gentle and peaceful pet.

Total profits for the six months were \$1,500,057, against \$1,221,831 for the corresponding period a year ago, and \$1,085,731 for the last six months of 1914. Surplus carried to the balance sheet is \$7,622,793 as compared with \$6,256,553 on June 30 a year ago.

John A. Topping, chairman of the board of directors, confirms the report of big additions to be made by the company to take care of new business. He states that the directors have authorized an increase of 50 per cent. in the capacity of the tube works and a 20 per cent. addition to the steel making capacity and numerous other similar improvements.

Unfilled orders show an increase of 50 per cent. over those at the end of December last year. Unfilled orders were 308,416 tons of finished and semifinished products on June 30, against 199,628 tons on December 31 and 214,936 tons on June 30, 1914. Unfilled orders in pig iron were 150,310 tons at the end of June, against 99,424 tons December 31 and 96,902 tons June 30 a year ago.

LA FOLETTE CHARGES PLOT.

Says Shippers Make U. S. Victim in Seamen's Law Agitation.

MADISON, Wis., July 21.—That the shipowners of the country are maintaining a systematic campaign to deceive the public about the seamen's act is the assertion of Senator La Follette in a statement made public to-day.

"This country is made the victim of a vicious and menacing conspiracy," says the Senator. "The shipping interests are putting forth every resource known to unscrupulous business to discredit the seamen's law. Through commercial organizations, commercial city dailies, subversive magazines, interested news agencies and other instrumentalities that show a startling willingness to serve special interests at the expense of the public interest the shipowners of the United States and those of other countries are seeking to prevent the

enforcement of the great humane act passed by the last Congress."

The Senator contends that there is nothing in the law to work a hardship upon an American vessel compared with foreign vessels.

FRANK ON WAY TO RECOVERY.

In Private Room, Heavily Guarded—His Assistant Silent.

MILLERSVILLE, Ga., July 21.—Barring unexpected developments, Leo M. Frank will recover, his physician said to-day. Frank was taken to a private room last night. Mrs. Frank is in constant attendance, as are Rabbi David Marx and H. A. Alexander, attorney for Frank.

Prison Commissioner E. L. Rainey's effort to persuade Crook to speak to-day failed. He denied any one had suggested the attack to him and declared: "I did it because it was my duty, and I did it on my own hook."

Extra precautions are being taken to safeguard Frank.

HUDSON \$1350

FOR DETROIT SIX

20 MONTHS

400 REDUCTION—51 IMPROVEMENTS

Late in 1913 there came out a new-type Hudson Six. Its weight was under 3,000 pounds. Its price was \$1750.

Never before had a quality car received such a welcome as that.

It took one full year to catch up with the orders. Before the end of that year the car reached a sale of \$900,000 weekly.

Model No. 3—Price \$1350

Now—for 1916—comes out Model No. 3. The price is \$200 less than last season's model. It is \$400 less than 14 months ago. That because this Hudson has come to outsell any other quality car in the world.

In 20 months, 51 improvements have been made in this car. Every detail has received the final touch. And 15,000 owners have found in this Hudson the best car they ever knew.

This new model—just out—brings some radical advances found in no other car as yet.

The graceful "Yacht-Line" Body

The "Lustrous" Finish

This finish is applied under pressure. Then, after each coat, the body goes to an oven. Each coat of finish is baked on. The result is a surface mirror-like in brilliancy.

The new tonneau is more roomy, the rear seat is wider, the upholstery is enameled leather.

The sales of this new car are breaking all Hudson records. Please come and see it while early delivery is possible.

7-Passenger Phaeton or 3-Passenger Roadster \$1350 (f.o.b. Detroit)

Also a New Cabriolet \$1650 (f.o.b. Detroit)

Hudson service is the best service rendered for motor car owners.

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Coplinger Motor Car Co. Hoboken, N. J.

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The C. R. Radcliffe Co. Jerome and Burnside Aves., New York City

Freehold Motor Car Co. Freehold, N. J.

Marus Motor Car Co. Hackensack, N. J.

Wm. L. Mantha Co. Bayport, L. I.

Hoxamer Auto Co. Hoboken, N. J.

George H. Cruess Co. Morristown, N. J.

Sloan & Clapper, Inc. Newburgh, New York

A. C. Thompson Auto Co. Plainfield, N. J.

Foley Motor Car Co. Newark, N. J.

Westchester Auto Sales Co. Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Kern Motor Car Co. Lynbrook, L. I.

Hoppenstedt & Shaw. Bellerose, N. Y.

Jacob Finkelstein. Bayshore, L. I.

H. O. Zobel. Seabright, N. J.

Hoxamer Auto Co. Jersey City, N. J.

Perk Amboy, N. J.

Fred H. Smith. Peekskill, N. Y.

W. H. Lyall. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

O. H. Newman. Liberty, N. Y.

Flushing Auto Garage, Inc. Flushing, L. I.

Haley's Garage. East Hampton, N. Y.

C. A. Sexton. Perth Amboy, N. J.

Fred H. Smith. Peekskill, N. Y.

C. Baessler & Sons. Tompkinsville, N. Y.

E. H. Nichols. Liberty, N. Y.

Nysack Garage. Nyack, N. Y.

Peter A. Black. Kingston, N. Y.

J. Henry Wolf. Cutchogue, L. I.

Cotter & Browne. Closter, N. J.